

2010

THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND ANNUAL REPORT

>>> The impact of the Historic Preservation Fund on a national scale is an easy story to tell with the numbers that follow in this report. But what does the HPF, funded by off-shore oil lease revenues, not tax dollars, mean to an individual community? What is the impact of the Federal Preservation Program to a community like Durham, North Carolina? The answer: Tremendous.

Durham has taken advantage of many programs that the HPF enables, while embracing historic preservation and making it work economically. A simple example of HPF impact can be seen in the Stokesdale Historic District, a residential neighborhood of 225 buildings representing the success of Durham's African American community in the early 20th century. In 2010, with the help of a Certified Local Government grant of \$12,000, matched with \$8,000 of local funding, Stokesdale became the first district of African American heritage listed in the state. National Register listing makes North Carolina's State Tax Credit available to all 225 buildings, including a 30 percent credit for private residences, and will help Durham continue to lead the way as the largest user of the State Tax Credit in North Carolina.

But Durham, not content to stop there, took advantage of state-sponsored Historic Mill State Tax Credits. Using these incentives, the city became home to the largest Federal Tax Credit industrial rehabilitation in the South, the American Tobacco Complex, which earned State credits of 40 percent in addition to the 20 percent Federal credit. This complex of ten buildings, built from 1875 to 1954, features one million square feet of recycled industrial architecture at a total investment of \$160 million. After closing in the 1980s, the campus sat empty in Durham's blighted urban core. Eddie Belk and his team at Belk Architecture had a vision, and turned a fenced off, abandoned part of the community into a vibrant center of offices, retail, restaurants, theatre, and housing, while working closely with the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office and the National Park Service to ensure that the project met the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Rehabilitation*. The once dormant campus now hosts activity day and night, becoming one of Durham's most active urban spaces. But perhaps even more exciting, this effort to preserve the heritage of Durham's tobacco history has spurred further economic development to the surrounding areas.

In 2010 alone, Durham had an additional \$18.6 million in investment fueled by Federal and State Tax Incentives, three historic districts with 461 contributing buildings listed in the National Register of Historic places, and took advantage of Certified Local Government funding to list their first African American historic district. These are just a few ways the HPF and the Federal Preservation program work with State and Local partners to preserve our Nation's cultural heritage. Section 106 review, preservation planning, technical assistance, education, and survey of historic resources, are additional tools described in this report that the HPF provides to assist communities over the country every day.



The "Lucky Strike" water tower and smokestack where stabilized and repaired, remaining as powerful symbols of the historic American Tobacco Complex.



HONORABLE DAVID PRICE, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 4TH DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA

"As a preservationist and North Carolinian, I am particularly proud of the rehabilitation of the Historic America Tobacco Campus. This project, which exemplifies the best of public-private partnerships, represents one of the largest economic development successes in the Research Triangle area in the last decade. Durham has fought mightily to revitalize its downtown and it is hard to overstate the positive impact of this project and the State and Federal Tax Credits that have been the anchor for reawakening Durham's historic urbancore as a vibrant and livable center for commerce and culture."

>> ORIGINS OF THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

In 1966, the Special Committee on Historic Preservation of the U.S. Conference of Mayors addressed the need to establish a national historic preservation program. The result was the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) which authorized a State Historic Preservation Officer for each State and created the National Register of Historic Places, a mechanism for better Federal agency planning. The Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) was established in 1977 as a matching grant program, currently authorized at \$150 million per year, and funded by Outer Continental Shelf oil lease revenues, not taxes. The idea being the exploitation of one resource should benefit another, even though the HPF has never been fully funded at its authorized level. Subsequent amendments to the Act in 1980 created the Certified Local Government Program and in 1992 established Tribal Historic Preservation Officers.

>> HOW DOES THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND WORK?

The National Park Service (NPS) administers the Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior, and uses the majority of appropriated funds to provide matching grants to State and Tribal Historic Preservation Officers to assist in their efforts to protect and preserve their historic resources. Each State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), appointed by the Governor for each state, manages this annual appropriation to perform the Federal preservation responsibilities required by the NHPA. Preservation activities may be carried out directly by States, or in the form of subgrants and contracts to public and private agencies, nonprofit organizations, educational institutions, and individuals. HPF grants to Indian Tribes help them assume SHPO responsibilities on Indian land and undertake preservation activities.

Funding is used by States and Tribes to fund HPF eligible preservation projects including: survey and inventory, National Register nominations, preservation education, architectural planning, historic structure reports, community preservation plans, and bricks and mortar repair to buildings. The HPF allows each State the flexibility to shape a program according to its needs, as long as they are meeting the overall responsibilities outlined by the NHPA. Ten percent of each SHPO's allocation must be subgranted to assist Certified Local Governments, local governments certified by NPS and the State as having made a local commitment to historic preservation. These funds are spent locally on preservation projects, with selection decisions made at the State level. All HPF assisted projects must follow the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Archeology and Historic Preservation*.

>> THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND IN 2010

In fiscal year 2010, the U.S. Congress appropriated \$79.5 million, short of the \$150 million authorized, from the Historic Preservation Fund for historic preservation projects. HPF matching grants serve as catalysts for preserving and protecting our Nation's irreplaceable heritage without expending tax dollars. HPF funded grants and programs also encourage private and nonfederal investment in historic preservation efforts nationwide and assist State, Tribal and local governments with expanding and accelerating their historic preservation activities.



The Pacific Northwest Preservation Partnership is a unique collaboration among the State Parks Departments and State Historic Preservation Offices of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, the Pacific West Region of the National Park Service, and the University of Oregon Historic Preservation Program. Each year, since 1995, the Partnership hosts a field school in one of the three

partner states and trains participants in hands-on preservation skills and principles.

For 2010, the venue was the Old Idaho Penitentiary, a National Register property managed by the Idaho State Historical Society. The field school was conducted from early August to mid-September and focused on repair work to the prison's 1894 wall, guard walk, and guard tower. Thirty students benefitted from hands-on training in masonry, wood working, and the principles of preservation. Benefits include the opportunity to share expertise and experiences on a regional level, and to maximize available funding for the site.

Each year the school attracts a broad range of students, from practicing cultural resource professionals, undergraduate and graduate students, to novices who possess a love for heritage and a desire to learn. Days are spent working on site and evenings occupied by lectures on historic preservation by local and regional professionals. Each week features a field trip to historic sites to discuss management issues. An added bonus for the sponsoring site is a complete condition assessment and with the guidance of the partner SHPOs, confirmation that the recommended work meets the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Historic Preservation*. Other projects in Idaho include: Mine Hill and the Boone and Anderson Cabins in Custer County, Old Mission in Benewah County, Gilmore historic mining site in Lemhi County, and the 1892 Silver City Schoolhouse in Owyhee County.

>> FISCAL YEAR 2010 AT A GLANCE

- Over \$3.42 billion of private investment in the rehabilitation of commercial historic properties under the Federal Historic Preservation Tax Program; a total of \$58.93 billion since 1977.
- 5,514 low and moderate income housing units created through the Federal Historic Preservation Tax Credit program, a total of 201,697 units since 1977.
- An estimated 41,641 jobs created by Federal Historic Preservation Tax Program rehabilitation projects.
- Approximately 24.5 million acres surveyed for cultural resources, compared to 9 million acres in 2009, with over 168,000 properties evaluated for their historical significance and added to State inventories. Approximately 199,700 tribal acres surveyed and 3,800 properties added to Tribal inventories.
- 1,217 new listings to the National Register of Historic Places, including 44,742 contributing properties and 219 historic districts, bringing the cumulative total to 86,248 listings in the National Register. Approximately 2,900 new listings were added to the Tribal Register.
- State Historic Preservation Offices reviewed 242,000 Federal undertakings, compared to 106,900 in 2009, providing 112,000 National Register eligibility opinions. Tribal Historic Preservation Offices reviewed 34,600 undertakings and made 7,150 eligibility opinions.
- 49 new communities became Certified Local Governments (CLGs), bringing the cumulative total to 1,763 CLGs throughout the nation.
- Under local law, CLGs newly designated 78,650 properties, compared to 53,700 designations in 2009, and 67,300 properties took part in local preservation review, programs, and incentives.
- Save America's Treasures was funded for the twelfth year at \$25 million to support the restoration of nationally significant properties and collections. A total of 113 projects in more than 25 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico were awarded, over \$120 million was requested. Since 1999, 1,245 grants totaling \$318.2 million have been awarded, leveraging over \$400 million in private investment.
- Indian Tribes, Alaska Native Groups, and Native Hawaiian Organizations were awarded \$912,073 in 2010 for 26 projects as part of the Tribal Grant program. Over \$2.8 million was requested (\$748,600 in FY 2010 funds and \$163,473 from unexpended Tribal money from previous years).

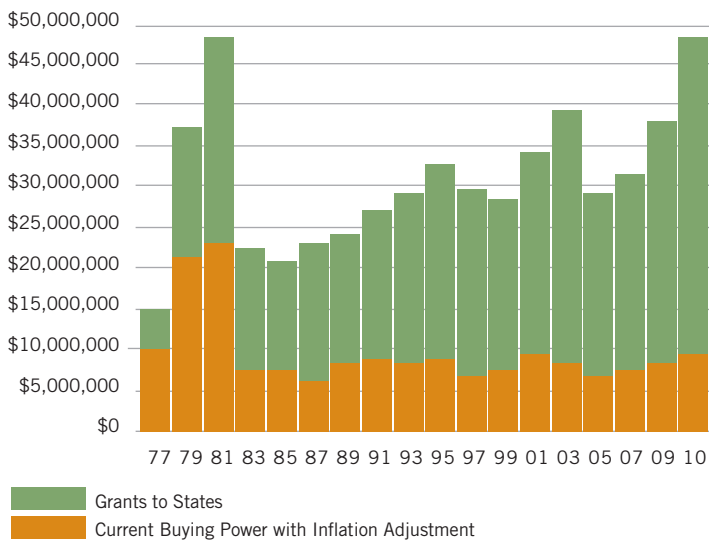


Energy efficiency was a hot issue during 2010, owing in part to increased incentives for the purchase of new appliances and tax credits for energy related home improvement projects. However, some actions undertaken with the goal of reducing energy consumption do not have good outcomes for historic buildings and fabric, and the differences between energy efficiency and historic preservation interests often seem insurmountable. In an effort to better understand and identify solutions for improved energy efficiency and respect of historic homes, the Maryland Historical Trust (SHPO) launched a pilot study of energy audits. Through the Maryland Historical Trust Energy Efficiency Initiative, Certified Local Government (CLG) grants of \$6,000 each were given to four CLG communities to conduct energy audits on ten of their historic properties. The results are then discussed among the SHPO, the Preservation Commission, the energy contractor, and the owner, to identify solutions that would save energy, money, and history!

Chestertown in Kent County, Maryland, was among the four communities to receive an Energy Efficiency Initiative grant. Chestertown hired Ed Minch, of Energy Services Group, to conduct their local audits and solicited willing historic district homeowners for the study. To drum up interest and publicity, they hosted a free demonstration audit and invited the local press. In exchange for volunteering their homes, each homeowner received a free energy audit. The

result will be recommendations that respect both the irreplaceable history of their homes and lower their energy consumption at the same time. The Energy Initiative will continue into 2011, and at the conclusion of all of the audits, results will be analyzed and turned into case studies to assist other historic homeowners with energy conscious decisions.

GRANTS TO STATES VS. INFLATION



DISTRIBUTION OF HPF 2010

State Historic Preservation Offices \$ 46,500,000

Tribal Historic Preservation Offices \$ 7,250,000

Save America's Treasures \$ 25,000,000

Tribal Project Grants \$ 748,600

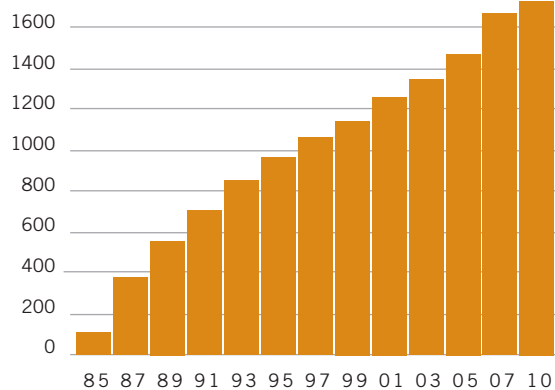
Total \$ 79,498,600

*Supplemental Preserve America Funding \$4,600,000

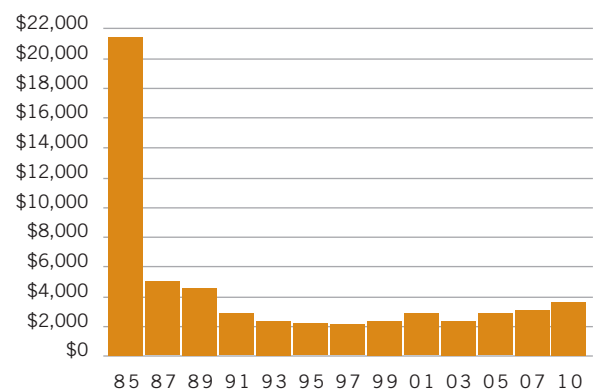
*Supplemental Japanese-American WWII

Confinement Camp Preservation Funding \$3,000,000

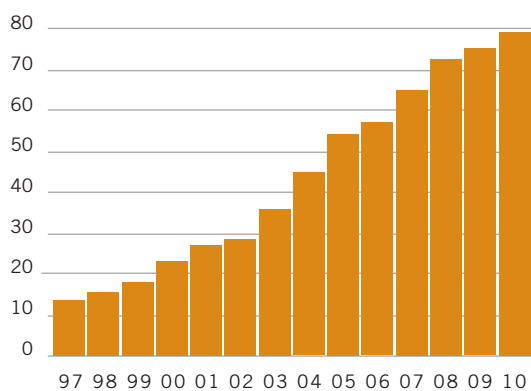
NUMBER OF CLG'S



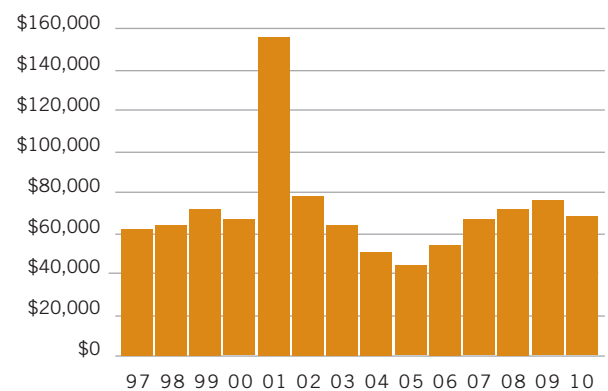
AVERAGE CLG AWARD



NUMBER OF THPO'S



AVERAGE THPO AWARD



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